

[(A) conduct a top-to-bottom evaluation of current foreign assistance efforts to evaluate effectiveness;

[(B) work with private voluntary organizations, foundations, and corporations to identify areas where increased, targeted foreign assistance could help reduce poverty, and promote equitable economic growth and the development of democratic institutions; and

[(C) not later than 6 months after the date of adoption of this resolution, submit a report to the appropriate committees in Congress describing the Administrator's findings and recommendations for foreign assistance funding and policies to reduce poverty, and promote equitable economic growth and the development of democratic institutions.]

That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) widespread poverty in developing nations contributes to social, economic, and political instability and violence which can lead to failed states and the conditions in which terrorist recruitment and terrorist organizations flourish;

(2) United States bilateral assistance programs and contributions to multilateral assistance programs must be robust enough to effectively address development needs;

(3) the United States, as the world's wealthiest, most powerful nation, should build on the idea behind President Bush's proposal for the Millennium Challenge Account and increase foreign assistance spending by at least 25 percent for the next 5 years with the goal of reaching an amount equal to or exceeding 3 percent of the Federal budget by 2010 in order to promote its humanitarian, economic, and security interests around the world; and

(4) the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development should—

(A) conduct a top-to-bottom evaluation of current foreign assistance efforts to evaluate effectiveness;

(B) work with private voluntary organizations, foundations, and corporations to identify areas where increased, targeted foreign assistance could help reduce poverty and promote equitable economic growth and the development of democratic institutions; and

(C) not later than 6 months after the date of adoption of this resolution, submit a report to the appropriate committees in Congress describing the Administrator's findings and recommendations for foreign assistance funding and policies to reduce poverty and promote equitable economic growth and the development of democratic institutions.

Amend the title so as to read: "A resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that the United States must allocate significantly more resources to combat global poverty and that the President's decision to establish the Millennium Challenge Account is a step in the right direction."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The resolution (S. Res. 182), as amended, was agreed to.

The amendment to the preamble was agreed to.

The preamble, as amended, was agreed to.

The title amendment was agreed to.

The resolution, as amended, with its preamble, as amended, reads as follows:

S. RES. 182

Whereas the World Bank estimates that 1,200,000,000 people in the world live on less than \$1 a day, and of these, more than 550,000,000 are in South Asia, which is 40 percent of the South Asian population, and more than 290,000,000 are in sub-Saharan Africa, which is approximately 50 percent of the sub-Saharan population;

Whereas 3,000,000,000 people, about half the world's population, live on approximately \$2 a day;

Whereas 1,200,000,000 people lack access to safe drinking water;

Whereas 2,900,000,000 people have inadequate access to sanitation;

Whereas at least 1,000,000,000 people in developing nations are unemployed or underemployed;

Whereas President Bush, by announcing the establishment of a Millennium Challenge Account committed the United States to spending significantly more money on foreign assistance beginning fiscal year 2004;

Whereas United States foreign assistance amounts to approximately \$30 per American citizen per year, not including the President's recently announced increases;

Whereas according to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the United States in recent years ranks next to last among 21 industrialized donor countries in per capita foreign assistance spending;

Whereas economic assistance can only be effective if it is linked to sound policies in developing nations;

Whereas open markets and free trade are important forces for economic development and poverty reduction;

Whereas the United States is a top importer of goods from developing countries, importing \$450,000,000,000 in 2000 which was 8 times greater than all official development assistance to developing countries from all donors;

Whereas the United States is the top source of private capital to developing countries, averaging \$36,000,000,000 annually between 1997 and 2000; and

Whereas reducing poverty, promoting equitable economic growth, and developing democratic institutions advances United States national security interests, and the failure to address these issues, and the resulting social, economic, and political instability and violence, places United States national security interests and the welfare and safety of United States citizens at risk: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved,

That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) widespread poverty in developing nations contributes to social, economic, and political instability and violence which can lead to failed states and the conditions in which terrorist recruitment and terrorist organizations flourish;

(2) United States bilateral assistance programs and contributions to multilateral assistance programs must be robust enough to effectively address development needs;

(3) the United States, as the world's wealthiest, most powerful nation, should build on the idea behind President Bush's proposal for the Millennium Challenge Account and increase foreign assistance spending by at least 25 percent for the next 5 years with the goal of reaching an amount equal to or exceeding 3 percent of the Federal budget by 2010 in order to promote its humanitarian, economic, and security interests around the world; and

(4) the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development should—

(A) conduct a top-to-bottom evaluation of current foreign assistance efforts to evaluate effectiveness;

(B) work with private voluntary organizations, foundations, and corporations to identify areas where increased, targeted foreign assistance could help reduce poverty and promote equitable economic growth and the development of democratic institutions; and

(C) not later than 6 months after the date of adoption of this resolution, submit a report to the appropriate committees in Congress describing the Administrator's findings and recommendations for foreign assistance funding and policies to reduce poverty and

promote equitable economic growth and the development of democratic institutions.

Amend the title so as to read: "A resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that the United States must allocate significantly more resources to combat global poverty and that the President's decision to establish the Millennium Challenge Account is a step in the right direction."

REITERATING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING ANTI-SEMITISM AND RELIGIOUS TOLERANCE IN EUROPE

The Senate proceeded to consider the resolution (S. Res. 253) reiterating the sense of the Senate regarding Anti-Semitism and religious tolerance in Europe, which was reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations with an amendment.

[Omit the parts in black brackets and insert the parts printed in italic.]

S. RES. 253

Whereas many countries in Europe are protectors of human rights and have stood as shining examples of freedom and liberty to the world;

Whereas freedom of religion is guaranteed by all Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) participating states;

Whereas the 1990 Copenhagen Concluding Document declares all participating OSCE States will "unequivocally condemn" anti-Semitism and take effective measures to protect individuals from anti-Semitic violence;

Whereas anti-Semitism was one of the most destructive forces unleashed during the last century;

Whereas there has been a startling rise in attacks on Jewish community institutions in cities across Europe in the last 18 months;

Whereas these violent incidents have targeted youth such as an assault on a Jewish teen soccer team in Bondy, France on April 11, 2002, and the brutal beating of two Jewish students in Berlin, Germany, the burning of Jewish schools in Creteil and Marseille, France and even the stoning of a bus carrying Jewish schoolchildren;

Whereas attacks on Jewish houses of worship have been reported in many cities including Antwerp, Brussels, and Marseille and as recently as April 22 an automatic weapon attack on a synagogue in Charleroi, Belgium;

Whereas the statue in Paris of Captain Alfred Dreyfus, who was the victim of anti-Semitic accusations and became a symbol of this prejudice in the last century, was defaced with anti-Jewish emblems;

Whereas the French Ministry of Interior documented hundreds of crimes against Jews and Jewish institutions in France in just the first two weeks of April, 2002;

Whereas the revitalization of European right wing movements, such as the strong showing of the National Front party in France's presidential election, reaffirm the urgency for governments to assert a strong public stance against anti-Semitism, as well as other forms of xenophobia and intolerance;

Whereas some government leaders have repeatedly dismissed the significance of these attacks and attributed them to hooliganism and Muslim immigrant youth expressing solidarity with Palestinians;

Whereas the legitimization of armed struggle against Israeli civilians by some governments voting in the U.N. Commission on

Human Rights has emboldened some individuals and organizations to lash out against Jews and Jewish institutions;

Whereas hostility, frustration and disaffection over violence in the Middle East must never be permitted to justify personal attacks on Jewish citizens;

Whereas when governments have raised a strong moral voice against anti-Semitism and worked to promote and implement educational initiatives which foster tolerance, we have seen success; and

Whereas Congress recognizes the vital historical alliance between nations of Europe and the United States and has high regard for the commitment of our allies to fighting discrimination, hatred, and violence on racial, ethnic, or religious grounds: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved,

[(a) That it is the sense of the Senate that Congress calls upon European governments to—

[(1) acknowledge publicly and without reservation the anti-Semitic character of the attacks as violations of human rights; and to utilize the full power of its law enforcement tools to investigate the crimes and punish the perpetrators;

[(2) decry the rationalizing of anti-Jewish attitudes and even violent attacks against Jews as merely a result of justified popular frustration with the conflict in the Middle East; and

[(3) take measures to protect and ensure the security of Jewish citizens and their institutions, many of whom suffered so grievously in Europe in the past century.

[(b) Further, it is the sense of the Senate that—

[(1) both Congress and the Administration must raise this issue in its bilateral contacts;

[(2) the State Department's Annual Country Reports on Human Rights should thoroughly document this phenomenon, not just in Europe but worldwide; and

[(3) the Commission on International Religious Freedom should continue to document and report on this phenomenon in Europe and worldwide.]

That (a) the Senate calls upon European governments to—

(1) acknowledge publicly and without reservation the anti-Semitic character of the attacks as violations of human rights;

(2) utilize the full power of their law enforcement tools to investigate the crimes and punish the perpetrators;

(3) decry the rationalizing of anti-Jewish attitudes and even violent attacks against Jews as merely a result of justified popular frustration with the conflict in the Middle East;

(4) take measures to protect and ensure the security of Jewish citizens and their institutions, many of whom suffered so grievously in Europe in the past century; and

(5) make a concerted effort to cultivate an atmosphere of cooperation and reconciliation among the Jewish and non-Jewish residents of Europe.

(b) Further, it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) both Congress and the Administration should raise this issue in their bilateral contacts;

(2) the State Department's Annual Country Reports on Human Rights should thoroughly document this phenomenon, not just in Europe but worldwide; and

(3) the Commission on International Religious Freedom should continue to document and report on this phenomenon in Europe and worldwide.

Mr. BIDEN. I rise today to support S. Res. 253, which condemns the growing intolerance and acts of persecution

against Jews in many European countries.

The Resolution urges European governments to own up to this growing evil, to reject any excuse for it, to use every tool at hand to combat these crimes, and to punish the criminals.

Finally, the Resolution calls upon European governments to cultivate an atmosphere of cooperation and reconciliation among the continent's Jewish and non-Jewish residents.

Making Jews scapegoats for societal ills has an ominous history. The Nazis' Holocaust was preceded by centuries of gradually increasing anti-Semitism—first by religious dogma, then by racial pseudo-theories—spread through preaching, villainous written propaganda, exclusionary laws, and finally pogroms and massacres.

The so-called civilized governments of the twentieth century largely remained silent and failed to confront the rising tide of anti-Jewish persecution. As a result, they set the stage for the murder of the vast majority of European Jewry.

Some of the individuals committing anti-Semitic acts today are the affluent beneficiaries of unprecedented Western European prosperity. Some may be bigots. Others may simply be ignorant of the hideous causality of the Holocaust, now more than fifty years in the past. Still others are mindless thugs.

In France, where a large number of violent attacks have occurred, many of the perpetrators are young anti-Israel Arab immigrants from North Africa who feel alienated from their host country.

Nearly all European leaders have condemned physical violence against Jews, although occasionally politicians have tempered their criticism with ill-considered advice. An unfortunate example of this was the well-intentioned Mayor of Berlin who, after a vicious attack on an Orthodox Jewish American tourist, warned Jewish Berliners that if they didn't want to be similarly beaten up on the street, they shouldn't wear clothing identifying them as Jews.

Rhetorical anti-Semitism has been met with even less principle. Instead, verbal expressions of anti-Semitism in Europe are increasingly being trivialized.

For example, we might consider the recent London dinner party at which the French Ambassador to the U.K. made a demeaning, scatological reference to the State of Israel. What happened when the story was leaked to the press? The major scandal was the so-called "indiscretion" of other guests for having revealed the French Ambassador's crude, bigoted, and amateurish behavior!

Or we might note the wife of Wim Duisenberg, the President of the European Central Bank, who after flying the PLO flag from her house in Amsterdam complained that "Israel is being kept going by those rich Jews in

America." Her highly respected husband removed the PLO flag but remained silent on her incendiary political commentary.

A similar example of objectivity came from Oslo where a member of the Norwegian Nobel Committee declared that she would like to rescind Shimon Peres's Nobel Peace Prize. Needless to say, she didn't choose to mention, let alone criticize, Yasser Arafat or the suicide bombers whom he aids and abets.

Even venerable European political institutions no longer seem immune to the anti-Semitic virus. Consider the blatant attempt to woo right-wing voters by Juergen Moellemann, one of the top officials of Germany's Free Democrats, a party with a proud history of liberalism and tolerance. Moellemann explained that the Deputy Director of the Central Council of Jews in Germany had brought on anti-Semitism himself by his supposedly aggressive behavior as a television talk-show host! If this weird argumentation weren't so dangerous, it might almost be funny. But it's not.

To Germany's credit, Moellemann's warped demagoguery has come in for massive public criticism, including from both Chancellor Gerhard Schroeder and his conservative challenger Bavarian Minister-President Edmund Stoiber.

I want to believe that most Europeans reject the nauseating anti-Semitism of the last several months. I want to believe that a trans-Atlantic community of shared values still links us with the continent.

But without continuous efforts by European statesmen to combat anti-Semitism, my optimism may prove to be naive.

Instant communication means that how Europe responds to these acts of hatred matters around the world. Europe must make bigots, not Jews, its outcasts. No temporizing, no rationalizing, and no excuses.

Toward that end, I urge my colleagues to vote for S. Res. 253.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The resolution (S. Res. 253), as amended, was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, as amended, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 253

Whereas many countries in Europe are protectors of human rights and have stood as shining examples of freedom and liberty to the world;

Whereas freedom of religion is guaranteed by all Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) participating states;

Whereas the 1990 Copenhagen Concluding Document declares all participating OSCE States will "unequivocally condemn" anti-Semitism and take effective measures to protect individuals from anti-Semitic violence;

Whereas anti-Semitism was one of the most destructive forces unleashed during the last century;

Whereas there has been a startling rise in attacks on Jewish community institutions in cities across Europe in the last 18 months;

Whereas these violent incidents have targeted youth such as an assault on a Jewish teen soccer team in Bondy, France on April 11, 2002, and the brutal beating of two Jewish students in Berlin, Germany, the burning of Jewish schools in Creteil and Marseille, France and even the stoning of a bus carrying Jewish schoolchildren;

Whereas attacks on Jewish houses of worship have been reported in many cities including Antwerp, Brussels, and Marseille and as recently as April 22 an automatic weapon attack on a synagogue in Charleroi, Belgium;

Whereas the statue in Paris of Captain Alfred Dreyfus, who was the victim of anti-Semitic accusations and became a symbol of this prejudice in the last century, was defaced with anti-Jewish emblems;

Whereas the French Ministry of Interior documented hundreds of crimes against Jews and Jewish institutions in France in just the first two weeks of April, 2002;

Whereas the revitalization of European right wing movements, such as the strong showing of the National Front party in France's presidential election, reaffirm the urgency for governments to assert a strong public stance against anti-Semitism, as well as other forms of xenophobia and intolerance;

Whereas some government leaders have repeatedly dismissed the significance of these attacks and attributed them to hooliganism and Muslim immigrant youth expressing solidarity with Palestinians;

Whereas the legitimization of armed struggle against Israeli civilians by some governments voting in the U.N. Commission on Human Rights has emboldened some individuals and organizations to lash out against Jews and Jewish institutions;

Whereas hostility, frustration and disaffection over violence in the Middle East must never be permitted to justify personal attacks on Jewish citizens;

Whereas when governments have raised a strong moral voice against anti-Semitism and worked to promote and implement educational initiatives which foster tolerance, we have seen success; and

Whereas Congress recognizes the vital historical alliance between nations of Europe and the United States and has high regard for the commitment of our allies to fighting discrimination, hatred, and violence on racial, ethnic, or religious grounds: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved,

That (a) the Senate calls upon European governments to—

(1) acknowledge publicly and without reservation the anti-Semitic character of the attacks as violations of human rights;

(2) utilize the full power of their law enforcement tools to investigate the crimes and punish the perpetrators;

(3) decry the rationalizing of anti-Jewish attitudes and even violent attacks against Jews as merely a result of justified popular frustration with the conflict in the Middle East;

(4) take measures to protect and ensure the security of Jewish citizens and their institutions, many of whom suffered so grievously in Europe in the past century; and

(5) make a concerted effort to cultivate an atmosphere of cooperation and reconciliation among the Jewish and non-Jewish residents of Europe.

(b) Further, it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) both Congress and the Administration should raise this issue in their bilateral contacts;

(2) the State Department's Annual Country Reports on Human Rights should thoroughly document this phenomenon, not just in Europe but worldwide; and

(3) the Commission on International Religious Freedom should continue to document and report on this phenomenon in Europe and worldwide.

CONGRATULATING THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA

The Senate proceeded to consider the resolution (S. Res. 263) congratulating the Republic of Croatia on the 10th anniversary of its recognition by the United States, which had been reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations with an amendment.

[Omit the parts in black brackets and insert the parts printed in italic.]

S. RES. 263

Whereas the United States recognized the Republic of Croatia on April 7, 1992, acknowledging the decision of the Croatian people to live in an independent, democratic, and sovereign country;

Whereas, during the 10 years since the recognition, the people of Croatia have overcome the legacy of the autocratic Tudjman government and persevered in building a democratic society, based on the rule of law, respect for human rights, and a free market economy, as shown by the democratic parliamentary and presidential elections held in January and February 2000;

Whereas the people and Government of the Republic of Croatia share the democratic values of the international community and the responsibility to uphold them, actively promoting democratic values in international organizations;

Whereas Croatia, cooperating on the basis of partnership and solidarity, participates in the Vilnius Group, which is committed to the common values of security and democratic stability through future North Atlantic Treaty Organization membership;

Whereas Croatia is a reliable friend and ally of the United States, actively contributing to the stabilization of South Central Europe; and

Whereas Croatia immediately positioned itself within the antiterrorism coalition of nations, sharing the common interests and values of the free and democratic world: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

[(1) commends the Republic of Croatia for the significant progress it has made during the past decade, and encourages its democratic orientation and further strengthening of respect for human rights, the rule of law, and the free market;

[(2) supports the Republic of Croatia's aspirations to become a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), welcomes its commitment to the reforms required for NATO membership, acknowledges the importance of its continued commitment to those reforms, and recommends its acceptance into the Membership Action Plan at the NATO Ministerial in Reykjavik, Iceland in May 2002;

[(3) encourages Croatia's continued contributions in bringing peace, stability, and prosperity to the region of South Central Europe, including continuing its cooperation with the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia; and

[(4) recognizes the important role of the Croatian-American community in supporting the strengthening of bilateral relations between the United States and the Republic of Croatia.]

(1) commends the Republic of Croatia for the significant progress it has made during the past decade, and encourages its democratic orientation and further strengthening of respect for human rights, the rule of law, and the free market;

(2) supports the aspirations of the Republic of Croatia to become a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), welcomes its commitment to the reforms required for NATO membership, acknowledges the importance of its continued commitment to those reforms, and congratulates it on its acceptance into the Membership Action Plan at the NATO Ministerial in Reykjavik, Iceland;

(3) encourages Croatia's continued contributions in bringing peace, stability, and prosperity to the region of South Central Europe, including continuing its cooperation with the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia; and

(4) recognizes the important role of the Croatian-American community in supporting the strengthening of bilateral relations between the United States and the Republic of Croatia.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The resolution (S. Res. 263), as amended, was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, as amended, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 263

Whereas the United States recognized the Republic of Croatia on April 7, 1992, acknowledging the decision of the Croatian people to live in an independent, democratic, and sovereign country;

Whereas, during the 10 years since the recognition, the people of Croatia have overcome the legacy of the autocratic Tudjman government and persevered in building a democratic society, based on the rule of law, respect for human rights, and a free market economy, as shown by the democratic parliamentary and presidential elections held in January and February 2000;

Whereas the people and Government of the Republic of Croatia share the democratic values of the international community and the responsibility to uphold them, actively promoting democratic values in international organizations;

Whereas Croatia, cooperating on the basis of partnership and solidarity, participates in the Vilnius Group, which is committed to the common values of security and democratic stability through future North Atlantic Treaty Organization membership;

Whereas Croatia is a reliable friend and ally of the United States, actively contributing to the stabilization of South Central Europe; and

Whereas Croatia immediately positioned itself within the antiterrorism coalition of nations, sharing the common interests and values of the free and democratic world: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commends the Republic of Croatia for the significant progress it has made during the past decade, and encourages its democratic orientation and further strengthening of respect for human rights, the rule of law, and the free market;

(2) supports the aspirations of the Republic of Croatia to become a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), welcomes its commitment to the reforms required for NATO membership, acknowledges the importance of its continued commitment to those reforms, and congratulates it on its acceptance into the Membership Action Plan at the NATO Ministerial in Reykjavik, Iceland;

(3) encourages Croatia's continued contributions in bringing peace, stability, and